

**Amendments to the Specification:**

**Please amend the specification as follows:**

**Please replace paragraph number [0025], with the following rewritten paragraphs:**

[0025]

The softening agent as described above may be oil extended in the ethylenic copolymer rubber (b), or may be added later without oil extending in it. Even in the case of adding later without oil extending in the ethylenic copolymer rubber (b), the same softening agents as described above can be used.

In the case of adding the softening agent later without oil extending, the softening agent is used, ~~together with the oil extended fraction,~~ at a proportion of 100 parts by weight or less, preferably 3 to 80 parts by weight, and more preferably 5 to 50 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the total amount of the olefinic resin (a) and the ethylenic copolymer rubber (b).

When the softening agent is used at the proportion described above, the obtained thermoplastic elastomer composition has excellent fluidity upon molding, and results in a molded product having good mechanical properties and heat resistance.

**Please replace paragraph number [0050], with the following rewritten paragraphs:**

[0050]

The syndiotactic propylene copolymer may contain, if desired, the above-described unit (c-3) preferably in an amount of 0.01 to 30[%] parts by mole, preferably 0.1 to 30[%] parts by mole, and more preferably 0.3 to 20[%] parts by mole, relative to 100[%] parts by mole of the total amount of the unit (c-1) and unit (c-2).

When the syndiotactic propylene copolymer is to be crosslinked, crosslinking efficiency is enhanced by the existence of the unit (c-3), and thus contributes to an improvement in the heat resistance.

The syndiotactic polypropylene copolymer (c) has a crystallinity degree of less than 20% as obtained by X-ray diffraction.

**Please replace paragraph number [0127], with the following rewritten paragraphs:**

[0127]

70 parts by weight of the propylene/ethylene copolymer obtained in Polymerization Example 1, 30 parts by weight of the thermoplastic elastomer C-11 used in Example 1, and 1 part by weight of carbon black masterbatch (for black coloring) were kneaded in a twin-screw extruder maintained at 230°C, thus to obtain a thermoplastic elastomer composition (C-2).

Subsequently, the thermoplastic elastomer C-12 (a thermoplastic elastomer obtained in a Henschel mixer by sufficiently mixing 65 parts by weight of an oil extended ethylene/propylene/5-ethylidene-2-norbornene copolymer rubber [product obtained by oil extending 40 parts of a paraffinic process oil (PW-380, manufactured by Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.) in 100 parts by weight of a polymer having a molar ratio of the unit derived from ethylene and the unit derived from propylene (ethylene/propylene) of 81/19, an iodine value based on ENB of 13, and Mooney viscosity ML1 + 4 (100°C) of 140], 35 parts by weight of a propylene homopolymer [MFR (230°C, 2.16 kg) of 1.0 (g/10 min)], 0.2 part by weight of an organic peroxide [2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexyne-3], and 0.3 part by weight of divinylbenzene (DVB), and then feeding the mixture to a twin-screw extruder having a screw diameter of 53 mm, maintained at 220°C, at a rate of 40 kg/h, to carry out dynamic heat treatment) was molded into a sheet having a thickness of 0.5 mm by calendar molding. While molding the thermoplastic elastomer composition (C-2) in the same manner into a sheet having a thickness of 0.2 mm using a calendar molding machine, the two sheets were laminated by thermal lamination to obtain a molded laminate sheet product.

The JSPS-type abrasion test was carried out in the same manner as in Example 1, to determine the rate of gloss change,  $\Delta$ Gloss. The  $\Delta$ Gloss was 11%.

[Example 4]